ablican Rule in Barcelons-The Iron-Clad Numancia Restored to the Navy-Insurgent Chiefs Punished.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK WERALD

MADRID, Jan. 15, 1874. The intransigentes at Barcelona have surren dered and the authority of the government has been fully restored in that city.

THE NUMANCIA RESTORED TO THE PLEET.

The iron-clad Numanoia has been delivered to a

RADICALIST LEADERS SENTENCED. The insurgent chiefs Contreras, Ferrez and Galvez have been sent to the capital of Algeria, and the other Cartagenian refugees have been interned in the forts and barracks of Oran and Mers-el-

Cortes Confidence in Castelar. MADRID, Jan. 15, 1874 At a meeting of Deputies constituting the ma jority in the late Cortes a vote of confidence in Sefor Castelar was adopted, and he was requested to prepare a manifesto to the nation.

ENGLAND.

Discount at the Bank and on 'Change-Bullion and Bank Reserves-Radicalist Triumph at an Election-Fire in a Dock Yard.

> TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD. LONDON, Jan. 15, 1874.

The Directors of the Bank of England, at their meeting to-day, fixed the minimum rate of discount at the bank at 3% per cent. The rate for money on the Stock Exchange on government securities is 234 per cent.

BANK RESERVE.

The proportion of the bank reserve to Habilities, which was last week 43% per cent, is now 48% per BULLION.

The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day is £15,000.

The bullion in the Bank of England has decrease

BADICALIST POLITICAL PROGRESS. Mr. Cowen, radical, has been returned to Parlia ment from Newcastle by 1,000 majority. FIRE IN PORTSMOUTH DOCKYARD.

A large fire occurred in the Portsmouth dockyard to-day. Thousands of pounds' worth of stores, which had accumulated there for the Ashantee expedition, were destroyed.

FRANCE.

The New Minister to Washington-Specie in Plow to the Bank.

ELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

PARIS, Jan. 15, 1874. M. Bartholdi, the new Minister to the United States, will leave for Washington next Monday. SPECIE AND STOCKS.

The specie in the Bank of France has increased 21,000,000 france during the past week-Rentes closed at 58f. 4736c.

ROME.

The Cardinal Secretary Not Seriously Ill.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

ROME, Jan. 15, 1874. A contradiction is given to the report that Cardinal Antonelli is seriously ill.

SOUTH AMERICA.

Provincial Rebellion Prostrated-Plight of a Rebel Commander.

TELETRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, Jan. 15, 1874. Late advices from Rio Janeiro report that the sermination of the war in Entrerios has officially en declared. General Jordan, the leader of the rebellion, had been totally defeated and was a fugitive.

His adherents had given in their submission to the government.

CUBA.

Spanish Soldiers in Retreat After a Severe Battle-Heavy Losses in the Field.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

HAVANA, Jan. 15, 1874. Spanish accounts state that Colonel Esponda, with 650 men, has had an engagement with the insurgents near Melones. The fighting lasted six or seven hours, and at the close Colonel Esponds retreated before the superior numbers of the loss was four officers and sixteen privates

killed and fourteen officers and fitty privates Owing to the severity and length of the combat

the insurgent loss could not be ascertained.

ST. THOMAS.

Trade Dull at the New Year Opening.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

St. THOMAS, Jan. 9, 1874. Business here continues extremely duil, and owing to the depressed state of affairs the Christ-

WEATHER REPORT.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 16—1 A. M. Probabilities For New England generally clear and cold

weather will prevail, with fresh and brisk northresterly to southwesterly winds. POR THE MIDDLE ATLANTIC STATES AND THENCE SOUTHWESTWARD TO THE EASTERN GULP COAST

CONTINUED COLD AND CLEAR WEATHER, WITH HORTHERLY AND WESTERLY WINDS.

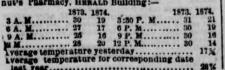
For Alabama and thence westward to Texas, northerly to easterly winds, with low temperature, threatening weather and possibly areas of

For the Onio Valley and Tennessee, cold and clear weather, with northerly winds during the greater portion of the day, followed by cloudy weather, failing barometer and slightly rising

For the lower lake region and thence eastward to New Brunswick, continued cold and partly cloudy weather with areas of snow.

For the upper lake region and the Northwest, falling barometer, slightly rising temperature, fresh and brisk easterly to southerly winds and areas of snow near Lake Superior and in the Upper

The Weather in This City Yesterday. The following record will show the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours, in n with the corresponding day of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hud-



MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC NOTES.

Mr. A. A. Pavarger gives the first of his series of french readings to night at the Union League tooms. The selection of subjects is such as will no

Mrs. Luiu Torrence, of the California Theatr company, and wife of John Torrence, shot herself through the heart on Wednesday night. Domestic trouble was the cause of her suicide

first appearance in New York some three weeks since at Wallack's in the role of Mile. Colas, in the "Man of Honor," died of heart disease on the 11th inst. in this city. She was not successful in her although young, handsome and promising, her failure prayed upon her and aggravated the fatal born in North Carolina. She had been upon the provincial stage for some four or five years when she accepted the New York engagement,

Harsh criticism on the occasion of a benefit would be considered rather uncalled for, and it is not necessary, therefore, to say anything particular larly unkind of a dull little piece of light comedy by Mr. Wybert Reeve, called "I Love You," which served as a lever du rideau at Niblo's yesterday afternoon, on the occasion of Mr. Zimmerman's beneat. The rest of the performance was in no wise heavy, consisting as it did of "His Last Lega," with Mr. Eddy as O'Callaghan, and a variety performance of more than average sprightliness. The spectators present manifested delight, and the beneficiary was highly pleased with the large au-

An alarming explosion of the gas from the calcium lights took place on Christmas Eve in the Liver-pool (England) Amphitheatre, while the audience were assembled witnessing the pantomime. The whole dramatic company rushed upon the stage, and several of the agile corps de ballet leapt into the pit for escape from the unknown terrors be hind. There was, of course, a general stampede of the audience, which Mr. Leslie, the manager, at last succeeded in arresting. The explosion set fire to some scenic paraphernalia lying against the wall. The men seized water buckets, fortunately lying at hand, and, bravely dashing at the fire extinguished it. The pantomime was resumed

Mr. J. B. Booth has received the following letter concerning the new piece, "La Femme de Feu.". produced at Booth's Theatre:

produced at Booth's Theatre:

FIFTH AVENUE HOTEL, Jan. 14, 1874.

Mr. BOOTH, Manager, &c.:

DEAR SHE-I Can't understand the raid that some of to-day's papers are making on "La Femme de Feu." I can't see in what respect it is of more questionable "morality" than are those so much admired plays which belong to the same French family, but which some of the journals that denounce you have warmly applauded and yet applaud. The Herald has the merit of consistency in this attack, because that sheet has mainly condemned all of this sort of thing as a poor substitute for the highest art. But such has not been the course of the metropolitan pross in general.

Now if the spirit of "Traviata" be endurable; if "East Lynne" elopements and "Lady Audley" murders and bigamies are tolerable; if the screen scene in "The School for Scandai" is polished and spicy; if the husband in "Led Astray" can, with critical approbation, bring a bawd into his wife's boudoir; if Mrs. Haller can win tears, sympathy and applicate because she is a contribe though debauched woman, why shall not the story of "La Femme de Feu" be told? Diane Barrard is not an unchaste woman. She poisons an old husband for the guity love which she bears to a young man whom she afterwards marries, and that is the upshot of her crime. She is punished for it by the contempt and by a horrid death.

If I had read the papers alluded to before I saw the play (I attended it on Monday night). I should have expected, perhaps, to see an almost nude woman bathing in a phosphorescent sea; to have beheld a wreton living with two paramours, viz., her lover during her old husband's lifetime and her old husband's steward after his death, instead of which I saw neither, but, on the contrary, a woman (so far as all but her heart is concerned) true to ner marriage vows, guilty of no act of harlotry, but the victim of an absorbing love, which inspired a homicide that sae did not really premeditate.

I send you this, my dear sir, as a deserved word of sympathy irom one who, while he loves

Itate.

I send you this, my dear sir, as a deserved word of sympathy from one who, while he loves Shakespeare, is, nevertheless, not wholly at war with the portraiture of such passions as his mighty pen painted, though such may be attempted by weaker hands. "La Fremme de Feu" is not so bad as Lady painted, though such mands. "La Femme de Feu" is not so bad as Landads. "La Femme de Feu" is not so bad as Landads. "La Femme de Feu" is not so bad as Landads. "La Femme de Feu" is not so bad as Landads in discourant and her king, and converts ber husband from a loyal solder and host into a traitor, murderer and tyrant, to gratify a pittless and pleads truly shortens an old man's dero. but she pleads truly shortens an old man's dero. but she pleads truly shortens and doubt wretches meet the same tassatters leve. And both wretches meet the same tassatters.

THE FRENCH CARNIVAL.

As few people carried prayer books to the Academy of Music last night there is little need to dilate upon the decline of religion. In other words, as the occasion was sit apart for the special purpose of enjoyment, and that of a characounds in attractiveless, there is noth ing leit but to chronicle the event as it occurred, and in truth a merrier part never thronged the great building than that which at-"Cercie Français de l' Harmonie." Favored by all the racy elemnts that go to make a masquerade agreeable—ior wanting a certain amount of refined spice, it becomes a bore—the entertainment last night, i point of numbers, humor, completeness of deta and general hilarity. by far surpassed any preious effort of the society. Everybody who goes to a masked ball has his own epectations, and in speaking of the success of such amusements it must be borne in mind the a great deal depends upon the pleasure which ich individual derives from the surroundings. onsidering, then, that no feature was wanting ticontribute to the delights of those who attends either from motives of curiosity or to participe in the fun, it may be inferred that the affair forded general satisfacof curiosity or to particips in the fun, it may be inferred that the affair forded general satisfaction. Excellent rules, Ediy, though firmly, enforced, had the much desid effect of preserving that decorum without with the ball would have been worse than a liure. And it would seem that the Commits of Arrangements had determined to do their most to please the patrons of the society in 'oviding extra novelties for the occasion. The Arricans are a hard worked people, and one of theirique pleasures on visiting the Old World is to it that people can dance, sing and be wildly enthastic, simply giving freedom to the sweet and long feelings which the human soul possesses, a which must somehow find a vent. Masquades in New York reproduce much that lascinating in Europe during carnival times, any of our social usages bear an unmistakable ench tinge, and if we, amid wintry shows, caduring the short intervais which business ped can spare, almost rival the efforts, not of artisalone, but of populations trained from childhood tastes which carry with them the odor of inspilon, there is much to be thankful for. The "Certranguis de l'Harmonie" did wonders last night, was generally understood that no effort wide spared to render the bail as acceptable as atfair of the kind could be made. The programmimbraced quite a variety of events, among theming an excellent chorus, which, accompanied b good orchestra, opened the proceedings with betions from well known opera boughs, the masraders joining in the procession, which was extingly picturesque. Then followed new quadrill with choruses entitled "La Pille de Madame \$t." A noticeable feature was the Huntsmen guadrille, with hunting horns and trumpets, pecing an admirable effect. At no previous enterennt of the society has such a variety of cohes been displayed, and those, too, of a kind satiy as they were handsome and appropriate would be a superhuman task to describe a he of the characters personated. Suffice that from Darwin's monkey to the St of Persia representatives were found, i tion. Excellent rules, kdly, though firmly, en-

BOND BURGS IN HOBOKEN.

Late on Wednesdaint, two burglars, armed with revolvers and wrovided with tools, were captured by the Weeten police while attempting to break into the dence of Captain Sales, near the schoolbouline thieves were committed for trial.

A sneak thief entene house No. 213 Hudson street, Hoboken, ve ty, and stole two coats, pants, and a Westerclife Railroad bond, No. 830, of the denomin of \$1,000, payable to Eugane Kaliv or heat captured by the Weeten police while attempt-

WASHINGTON

Conkling Accepts the Nomination for Chief Justice.

The Sore Puzzle of the Senate Over the Financial Problem.

Opposition to Sudden Resumption of Specie.

Inordinate Expense of the Postal Service.

Charlatan Economy in the Naval Appropriation.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15, 1874.

Conkling Nominated for Chief Justice and Accepts. There have been all sorts of rumors affoat to day with regard to the Chief Justiceship. It was asserted that the position would be dered to Judge Curtis, of Boston, that he had been telegraphed to as to whether he would accept. This was generally looked upon as an excellent way of disposing of the position, which was fast becoming a subject of vexation to the republican party. It was conceded that Curtis would be confirmed withou opposition. There could be no question as to his ability, as was the case with Williams, and no points at which to attack him in his political record. The wonder was expresse that he was the third choice instead of the first, as it was alleged he should have been. taking into consideration his pre-eminent stand ing among the acknowledged leaders of the bar tice of the Supreme Court. But at the time the Curtis rumor was settled down into almost a certainty it was followed by another story that Dillon, of Iowa, at present a States Circuit Judge, was the coming man, and this in turn was displaced by the name of Judge Waite, of Ohio, one of the counsel at the Geneva arbitration. All of these rumors are now dispelled by the fixed fact that the President has dered the appointment to Roscoe Conkling, and he has agreed to accept it. Aside from the personal good feeling of the President to Conkling he has been worried and annoyed beyone measure at the manner in which his nomination Senate. He began to think that he could make none to suit them, and finally thought that the best mode of ending the vexed question was to take one of the leading members of tha body, which he has done. This action has been a matter of policy, as the republican party in the Senate were getting into a wrangle with the President. He had no desire to find himself in Johnson's position and con cluded to stop the antagonism. Conkling has gon to New York, and it is generally believed that he has done so for the purpose of making arrange-ments as to the selection of his successor in the Senate. With the large party majority in the Senate there can be no doubt of his confirmation as

Chief Justice. Conterence of Ex-Attorneys General Cushing and Black-The Mission to

Spain.

Black, of Pennsylvania, called upon Mr. Cushing and spent some time in conversation with him. the position of chief law adviser to the government, have for more than a quarter of a century been personal and professional friends. The in-terest of Judge Black in the nomination of Mr. Cusning induced him to call this morning to express his regret over the loss of so able a jurist at the head of the Supreme Bench. Mr. Cushing, white fully appreciating the nonor conferred upon him by the Presiden asked, as it was, in his nomination as Cnief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, has no feeling in the matter of the withdrawal of his nomination from the Senate, except in the manifest injustice done him in construction placed upon his letters written at the beginning of the war. In regard to the letter to Mr. Marcy, Mr. cushing says he has a friend, Mr. Daniel Marcy, of Portsmouth, N. H., years. Mr. Cushing says that they probably ex-changed views, though he has no recollection of the particular letter referred to. Admitting, however, that he did write it, he says that it but discusses the questions of the hour, and states that the war was not for devas-tation or destruction, but for the preservation of the Union. Mr. Cushing keeps copies of all his letters and notes. These, unfortunately, were at Newburyport, and he cannot recall exactly in what part of his papers they are, por did he have time or an opportunity to refute the misconstruction placed upon the letter in question. The manner in which the Jefferson Davis letter came to light, it appears, was as follows:—Judge Aldis, of the Southern Claims Com-mission, about a year since made a thorough examination of all the papers and documents purchased through Colonel Picket and those captured at Richmond, for the purpose of looking up evidence on the side of the government in the settlement of cotton claims. During these researches Judge Aldis came across the letter written by Mr. Cushing to Jefferson Davis, introducing Mr. Roane. When Mr. Cushing was nominated to be Chief Justice Judge Aldis remembered this letter, and looking it up had a copy made, which he sent to the Secretary of War, who in turn forwarded it to the President. It appears that Sergeant heard of this letter and secured a copy of it. The application of it is certainly no honor to the Senate, if the rules which usually govern gentlemen in their intercourse have any force there Mr. Cushing has not yet decided what course he will pursue in regard to the Spanish mission. As the President appointed him against his personal wishes, as his age, profession and retired habits all make quiet desirable, he will, the course of a few days Mr. Cushing will decide

what steps to take. There is reason to believe that unless the President should urge the fulfi ment of the Spanish mission Mr. Cushing will re sign. The Senate in Sore Puzzle Over the Fi-

nancial Problem-The Fight of West,

the Post Office Department. In the Senate to-day Mr. Ramsey, from the Committee on Post Offices, reported unfavorably on the petition asking that the salary of letter carriers be fixed at \$1,000 per annum, and the report was agreed to. Petitions were presented by Senatori Sherman, Ogicsby and Hamilton for a commission to regulate the liquor traffic. On motion of Sens tor Ramsey the consideration of the annual Post Route bill was resumed, and Mr. Morrill, of Vermont, after a weak defence by Mr. Ramsey of the expensiveness of the postal service, resumed his course of unresisted home thrusts at the bad management of this branch of the Post Office Department and the loose manner of making contracts for the carrying of the mails. He said the Senate would be called tional expense, as the expenditures were to be \$36,000,000 instead of \$29,000,000, having more than Senate why when the appropriations were up. In 1872 the Postmaster General had asked for a deficiency of \$4,000,000, and in 1875, said Mor-rill with a roar, he is going to ask for nearly \$7,000,000. He reprehended the practice

which heretofore obtained in framing bills, and said that is and said that is the subject of the oublic ser-

vice it is not well to ask legislation by merely con uniting Senators. Hamiin followed, and, after a series of severe criticisms, he said there was a cosecness in framing bills which was inexcusable. There should be greater scruting, he added, to protect the Post office Departmentation has enor-mous demands made upon it. Mr. Fenton harroduced a bill for the investigation of yellow fever matters by marine hospital surgeons.

eded to reply to Schurz's

tures and theories of yesterday, and went

at the question from a practical standpoint and at

descend from Erie to Ontario, by way of Niagara

ussion. Morton, in a caustic manner,

the case pretty roughly, handling z's book nonsense, and saying that he looked

by which he illustrated the logic of contraction while any sensible sallor would discreetly go by way of the Welland Canal. He compared our prosperity with that of the lour great countries of Europe, viz., Austria, Russia, Germany and Italy, which, in the decree of progress, had excelled it the order named, and asserted that the United States had excelled the foremost of them; that Schurz's ideas were book platitudes metaphysics of finance, and that government, the old State bank system, which he deprecated, and he showed the inconveniences arising from the same. While the country was advancing as a country never advanced, he saw no cause for the doleful, reflections made, and clos with an earnest appeal to the East in behalf of the South and Northwest to have increased facility given to the national bank circulation. Mr. Howe of Wisconsin, the eccentric wag of the Senate, in troduced a bill to be read, providing for the with drawal of irredeemable bank notes from circulation. Though discursive, and sometimes labor ing beyond his depth, he uttered some some truths on the financial system and was in favor of a plan of returning to specie payments without contraction or inflation. He naintained that the government was not a capitalist and should maintain strict neutrality be tween those who demand more and those who demand less. He would rather take the judgment of the business men than that of the politicians, and he closed with a sharp retort upon Mr. Ferry, of Michigan, saying that he did not have naif enough money himself, but he would not come to Congres to get a bill for more, and if he did he would have the name of the Senator from Michigan put in it. He tried to get money once in another way than by earning it, he sarcastically remarked. It was in the way of back pay and he had failed. Mr. Schurz then rose to make some remarks of a personal na-ture, saying he did not intend to do intentional injustice to Mr. Boutwell by reference to his plan as the "do-nothing plan," but in the apology he rather aggravated than repaired the offer Mesers. Morton and Morrill threw some additional on the question as to the working of the finances in New York, which they said had become the commercial metropolis and commercial centre of the country. Mr. Buckingham, a stanch and sensible old man said he was afraid of increase in the currency, deplored the unwarranted action of the Secretar of the Treasury in using the reserve, and wanted the Senate to instruct the Finance Committee to take action so as to retrace the dangerous steps which the country had been made to take by the Secretary of the Treasury. He explained our indebtedness as being of two kinds, one of bond and one of legal tender notes. Although he did not speak long, what he said was to the point and was in favor of free banking and hard money And thus the solution of the problem goes on day by day, as Mr. Sherman, chairmand of the Pinance Committee, desires it should, so that the aggregate sentiment of the best minds in the Senate may be obtained to direct the committee in framing a bill to provide for the resumption of specie payments. Mr. Sherman gave notice to-day that he would make some remarks before the vote was taken, and it is expected that Fenton, who is well posted on finance, will make an able speech, which also may be expected of Boutwell, who is regarded as such an excellent authority and to have gaine so much financial routine experience while he was Secretary of the Treasury. Thus far the Senate, as its voice has been heard, may be set down as against the House policy of inflation; but the West and South must and will be heard, and, in the conflict, the East will undoubtedly appear as the

Efforts to Save Judge Durell Before the

Judiciary Committee.

Every effort will be made by the triends of Judge Durell to save him before the Judiciary Committee The report of the investigation made by Messra Wilson and Eldridge will not be ready for several weeks. It was thorough and impartial, but it will never do to impeach the pliant tool of the administration in the Louisiana difficulty, for that would the rebel archives against the loyal supporters of the republican party. It is not the duty of the sub-committee to express an opinion. That the Judiciary Committee will be called upon to do from the evidence presented. It is understood, how ever, that the conduct of Judge Durell has been so bad as to make it impossible to save him. His only way of honorable egress is by resignation, and this he will do if he find that the Judiciary Com-

Passage of the Naval Appropriation Bill in the House and the Hypocritical

Ciaptrap of Economy.

The Naval Appropriation bill passed the House to-day in a reduced condition. The sweating process through which the Committee on Approp tions put it reduced the aggregate amount to about \$16,500,000, about \$1,000,000 in excess of the cost of the navy in 1869. The heavy fire of the opposition is supposed to have been drawn on this bill, but the commit-tee will find its mistake when the The democratic members of the House are not easily deceived, and the claptrap of economy is not regarded as at all applicable to a navy as weak as our own. The inevitable Deficiency bill will come up at the next session, as it always does, The curious spectacle of democrats opposing a bill because it does not appropriate enough, and of republicans supporting it as a party measure and fearful that it is too large, is not often presented in a body where the supporters of the dministration have a two-thirds majority. It is further proposed to cut down the expenses of the Marine Corps when the bill reaches the Senate. This branch of the havy is regarded as a barnacle on the hull of the navy and can be dispensed with in part without injury to its efficiency. During the debate to-day Mr. Cox, of New York, alinded to the emciency of the British navy and the readiness of British war vessels to render good service whenever called upon, citing the action of the com-Santiago de Cuba and protecting the survivors of the Virginius crew, without regard to nationality, and for which act Congress ought to vote him thanks. This remark was not relished by the republican side and made some patriotic gentlemen squirm in their seats who had been preaching economy in the wrong direction. In this connection Mr. Cox received a telegram from John Ericsson to-day in which he says that Mr. Crooke's statement is utterly unfounded that all European war ships draw thirty feet of water. The iron-clad turretships, Thunderer and Devasta tion, draw only twenty-six feet with full war equipment and 1,200 tons of coal on board. These ships, the most formidable in the British navy, specially built to cross the Atlantic, will consequently draw only twenty-four feet on entering New York Harbor, with 500 tons of coal remaining in their bunkers. It is absurd to suppose that the English naval authorities would build vessels incapable of crossing the par of the very harbor intended to be entered. It should be observed that the light draught of the class of ironclads referred to is owing to their extreme breadth' being fully 62 feet, while their length between the

perpendiculars is only 285 feet.

Redemption of the Loan of 1858. Up to this cate \$9,488,000 of the loan of June 14, 1858, have been redeemed and exchanged for bonds of the funded loan of 1881. The amount exchanged to the season and the amount redeemed \$5.285.000.

JAPAN AND CHINA.

The Steamship China at San Francisco-Delay by an Accident to Her Machinery-The Mikado's Relations with the Foreign Governments Peruvian Negotiations and the Coolie Trade-Will the Foreign Treaties Be Respected ?

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

SAN PRANCISCO, Jan. 15, 1874. The steamship China, from Hong Koug and Yokoama, arrived here this morning.

A defective piston caused the delay which has taken place on her voyage. She lies low in the water, and came up the harbor with only one

The News from the Far East The news advices at hand by the steamship China, rom Yokohama, are to the 8th of December. POREIGN DIPLOMACY AND PHE OUTWARD STATE RE-LATIONS OF THE MIKADO.

Hanabusa Yashmato, one of the under secretaries of the Foreign Office and recently Envoy to Corea, ned to represent Japan at St. Petersburg, and will soon start for his post. He is especially entrusted with the Saghalien question. The arbitration of the Maria Luz case will not come up for discussion until a year hence, when other agents will be despatched in the interest of

Hanabusa's rank is that of First Secretary of Le-

The office of Envoy, left vacant by the death of

The Japanese Foreign Office has received an interesting despatch from China in relation to Garcia, the Peruvian Envoy. The Chinese say he will be received with the courtesies and attention due to a Minister, but they will make no treaty with Pera until that nation shall have released and sent back every coolie now held there, and also pledged itself to discontinue coolie importations in the future.

Considerable discontent is expressed in Japanese official circles over the fact that Garcia was allowed favorable treaty by Savezima, the late head of the Foreign Office.

Charles Walcott Brooks returns to San Francisco by the China to resume his functions as Consul for Japan.

BRITISH EDUCATIONAL REPORT. P. M. Watson, Esq., formerly British Charge d'Affaires, and more recently Secretary of Lega tion at Jeddo, returns to England very soon, hav ing been transferred to Copenhagen. He carries with him the most comprehensive treatise upon education in Japan that has yet been prepared. It will be printed presently by the British govern-

PORRIGN INTERESTS AND CHRISTIAN CAVIL CONCERN-Considerable speculation has arisen among fortween the Ministers of various nations and the not wholly without foundation. The exact circumstances are as follows:—Soon after the return of the native Embassy the question of treaty re vision being brought up, an effort was made to thrown open to foreigners. This was met by a proposal that the foreign governments should surrender the privilege of exterritorial jurisdiction. It was declared that this would not be conceded under any circumstances, whereupon the Japanese government not only declined to enter-tain the project of opening the coun-try, but began gradually to withdraw certain liberties which they voluntarily permitted some time ago. It is supposed that this wa done to show that the unyielding temper of the foreign representatives could easily be combated by a strict adherence on the part of the Japanese to the letter of the territorial regulations.

Although their right to restrain foreigners within the prescribed limits cannot be disputed their action is loudly complained of, and, as a sort of retaliatory measure, the claims for the balance of the Simooezki indemnity have been presented of the Simooezki indemnity have been presented by some of the Ministers and pressed with nausanal earnestness. They will be met promptly by offers of immediate payment, a result which was neither expected nor altogether desired.

Thus the advantage will be for a while on the side of the Japanese.

EXTERSITORIAL JUNISPICTION is now the only important subject for debate.

The foreign Ministers are all instructed to enforce its continuance, notwithstanding the fact that the British government, after consideration, has unquantifiedly condemned the principles of exterritorial jurisdiction in the case of China.

TEXAS.

The Election Returns in the Hands of the Fourteenth Legislature-Probable Charge.-K. M. PECK, doors from Broad way, to 20 clock A. M. GALVESTON, Texas, Jan. 15, 1874.

The News special despatch from Austin says:-The Senate was called to order at ten A. M. to-day. A quorum was present.

still engaged. A motion was carried that the Scuate take a recess till half-past two P. M. The House met at half-past ten A. M.

Mr. Epperson stated that no report could be made by his committee until three P. M. The House then adjourned. The following is the note of the committee ad-

House then adjourned.

The following is the note of the committee addressed to Governor Davis:—

Consistent Rook, Austin, Jan. 15. 1874.

Governor E. J. Davis:—

Sin.—The House of Representatives of the Fourteenth Legislature yesterday passed the following resolution:—Whereas the secretary of State has refused to deliver to the Speaker of the House of Representatives the returns of the election held in December last for Governor, Lieutenant Governor and a constitutional amendment; therefore, be it

Besolved, That a committee or seven be appointed by the Speaker, whose immediate duty it shall be to arrive at and determine the results of the returns of said election for Governor, Lieutenant Governor and constitutional amendment from such sources and by such means as is deemed best and most practicable by said committee. Said committee, shall report their action to this House at as early a period as possible. Said committee may employ all necessary clerks and measengers, and may invoke the power of the Sergeant-at-arms and his assistant and other ofheers of the House to said them in the discharge of their duties. The committee shall have power to send to persons and papers anywhere in the Nate. All processes usued by said committee shall have power to send to persons and papers anywhere in the State. All processes usued by said committee shall he directed to the House of Representatives, and shall be signed by the Sergeant-at-Arms of the House of Representatives, and shall be directed to the Said to deliver to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and shall be directed by the Sergeant-at-Arms of the House of the state. All processes the security of the said committee, and shall be received by the Sergeantat-Arms of the House of the state. Other Executive of the State, to direct the Secretary of State to deliver to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and shall be offered to the State to deliver them until you recognize the fourteenth Legislature. The committee, the returns of election, held December

Mr. Barseiss, the chairman, handed the letter to Governor Davis in person. Governor Davis replied that he did not think that Mr. Barseisa, his committee or the body they

that Mr. Barselsa, his committee or the body they represented were entitled to the returns; but if Mr. Barselsa would go to the Secretary's office and take them he would not be resisted.

Whereupon Mr. Barselsa accompained the Secretary of State, Newcomb, to his office, and Mr. Newcomb pointed to a desk where, the returns were, and Mr. Barselsa took them and asked him to seal the ends of the package, which Mr. Newcomb did.

comb did.

Mr. Newcomb declined to deliver or to allow him to find out where those relating to the constitutional amendments were, but they can easily be gotten after Governor Cooke's inauguration and the appointment of Captain George Ciark as Secretary of State.

Below is a protest which Mr. Newcomb drew up and had witnessed by the cierks of his department.

ment:—

State of Texas, 1
Austra, Jan. 15, 1874.

This day, the 15th of January, D. U. Barseisa did enter and take from thence a package of documents purporting to be election returns for Governor and Licutemant Governor, without my consult and arainst my protest, 3/4 MSS R. N.EWCOMP.

Witness—J. E. Oldright, A. N. Cox, Frederick N. Davis It is generally concoded now that the imangura-tion will take place this evening, unless it takes too long to count the votes. Everything is work-ing smoothly, and many remarks are heard "but Dayis will yield all without amountion.

THE MEXICAN VETERANS.

Organization of the Convention at To Be Formed-Pensions and Admit-Asked of Congress.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15, 1874. The delegates to the National Convention es Mexican War Veterans, now in this city, repres all sections of the country. At noon to-day they marched from their nesiduarters to Willard's Hall. with banners and bands of music, under escort of the President's Mounted Guard, a local organisa-

The Convention was called to order by General W. Denver, who said its objects were the preparation of a memorial to Congress asking sions to the survivois of the Mexican war, in the passage of a law similar to that of 1871 giving pea sions to the survivors of the war of 1812; also to adopt measures for the organization of

A NATIONAL BROTHERHOOD

of Mexican veterans, and for representations
at the Contennial Exposition at Philadelphia in 1876. The Convention, however, need not be confined to these objects alone. Those who framed the call were animated by a desire to meet comrades from all section

of the country, and thereby renew old associations. There were some who behaved well but were now indigent and unable to take care or themselves. Therefore one of the objects of the Convention should be to prevail upon Congress to pass a law to admit them to the soldiers' Home, located near Washington, which was purchased and established with money obtained from Mexico by the valor of our arms, the institution now being open only to soldiers of the regular army. In speaking of THE MEXICAN CAMPAINN

General Deriver said:—Our troops attacked the Mexicans in their own country and captured their strongholds, opposing to them not more than one-third or one-fourth as many Americans as therefore Mexicans in the field. That war continued two years without a single reverse to our arms, should meet and remind the people of the country that the victories were secured not for one section of our country more than for another, but what they did was for our common advantage and remown. General Deaver was frequently interrupted by applause.

A temporary organization was effected by the by applause.

A temporary organization was effected by the selection of General Denver as Chairman and A. M. Kennedy as Secretary. Committees were appointed on credentials and permanent organization.

THE OBATION OF TO-DAY.

The Convention in the course of the afternoon selected General Denver as President. The members will meet to-morrow morning, at elevem o'clock, at Wilard's Hall, and will thence proceed in a body to the Metropolitan Methodist church, where General Negley will deliver an oration,

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